

that first responders in both nations communicate with each other.

We must be prepared for the future, and we must give our first responders the tools they need to perform their duties. My amendment will give the DHS the direction and authority to make our country safer.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business for debate only with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING OUR ARMED SERVICES

FIRST LIEUTENANT TYLER HALL BROWN

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor United States Army 1LT Tyler Hall Brown, who was killed proudly fighting for his country in Iraq on September 14, 2004. An Airborne Ranger and ROTC graduate from Atlanta, GA, Tyler was 26 years old.

Tyler was born on May 27, 1978, in Atlanta. He attended Woodward Academy and was senior class president, where his classmates considered him a "politician in the making."

Tyler Brown then attended the Georgia Institute of Technology where he was student body president of the Class of 2001 and a cadet in the Army ROTC program. Tyler graduated with dual bachelor of science degrees in management and in history, society and technology. After being commissioned as an Army Officer, he was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division—Camp Hovey, in Tongduchon City, Korea. From Korea, he deployed to Iraq early last month with his unit, C Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. He was killed by small arms fire when his unit was attacked by insurgents in the Iraqi town of Ar Ramadi, Iraq, 70 miles west of Baghdad.

Lieutenant Brown was slain by a sniper as he led a reconnaissance patrol in an Iraqi town infested with insurgents. Mortally wounded by the sniper's shot, Lieutenant Brown was able to give a warning to his men, which prevented any others from being hit. Though he was wearing upper body armor, he was hit in the upper thigh where a tourniquet could not stop the bleeding.

His unit had deployed from Korea in early September and had been in Iraq only two weeks when Tyler was killed.

Tyler's company commander, CPT Daniel Gade, made the following comments: "Tyler was the finest officer I've ever known . . . he loved his men, and they loved him in return."

It is certainly ironic that Lieutenant Brown had been approved for service in the Army's famous 3rd Infantry Regiment, known as the Old Guard, which guards the Tomb of the Unknowns and

serves as escorts at military burials at Arlington Cemetery. Instead, Brown chose to go to Iraq with men from his battalion in South Korea. On September 28, at Arlington Cemetery, the Old Guard that he was to join honored Tyler Brown at his gravesite.

Tyler Brown was a great American, a great soldier, a great leader, and an outstanding young man. He and his comrades in Iraq deserve our deepest gratitude and respect as they go about the extraordinarily challenging, important job of rebuilding a country, which will result in freedom and prosperity for million of Iraqis. I join with Tyler's family, friends, and fellow soldiers in mourning his loss and want them to know that Tyler's sacrifice will not be lost or forgotten, but will truly make a difference in the lives of the Iraqi people.

HE SAPA WACIPI

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to let my Senate colleagues know about a wonderful event going on back in my home state of South Dakota later this week. For 3 days starting on Friday, October 8, the 18th Annual He Sapa Wacipi (Black Hills Powwow) and Fine Arts Show will be taking place in the beautiful Black Hills, traditional homeland of the Oceti Sakowin Oyate, or Great Sioux Nation. I can think of no better way, or place, to celebrate life and the vibrant cultures of the bands of the Oceti Sakowin Oyate, and of the many other tribal nations who live throughout the Great Plains.

I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate the tribal citizens of the Oceti Sakowin Oyate, the board of directors of the Black Hills Powwow Association, the organizers and event staff, and the all those participating in the Wacipi.

In Washington on September 21, 2004, we celebrated the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian. The events associated with the museum's dedication marked the first time in history that so many people from throughout the Western Hemisphere have gathered to celebrate a museum dedicated solely to their historic contributions to humankind, their many struggles for survival, and their present-day accomplishments and lifestyles. Featured prominently in the museum and accompanying celebrations were the tribal nations of the Great Plains.

The opening week of the museum was also historic because the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held an oversight hearing on the contributions of Native American code talkers in World War I, the Korean War, and World War II. There have been code talkers from at least 17 tribes, the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota among them. As a cosponsor of legislation that would honor all Native American code talkers, I was especially proud to have met and visited with Clarence Wolf Guts, of the Oglala

Lakota Nation, the last surviving Lakota code talker. I had the honor of presenting Clarence with a framed copy of a recent Senate floor speech I delivered that was submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in Lakota, marking the first time a Native American language has been memorialized in the RECORD.

Like the National Museum of the American Indian, and the legacy of the code talkers, the He Sapa Wacipi is a living testament to the tribal nations of the Great Plains. It brings people from across North America, young and old, Indian and non-Indian, together to celebrate life through song and dance. It is a chance for old friends to see one another, and for new ones to be made. The art show gives Native American artists the opportunity to showcase their talent, and there are various other activities, including traditional hand-game tournaments, contemporary Native American music concerts, and activities targeted to the youth. It is more than just a dance; it is a modern expression of the traditional values of respect, honor, devotion to family, and patriotism that so many of our tribal nations have embodied throughout history.

For my part, I am sorry that my schedule keeps me from attending such a wonderful event. But I am proud to officially acknowledge and honor all those participating in the He Sapa Wacipi.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BEVERLY KEEPERS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a special and valued educator in my hometown of Louisville, KY, Dr. Beverly Keepers. Dr. Keepers has devoted her time and energy for the past 34 years to the educational growth of the Commonwealth's youth.

Dr. Keepers is a native of Shively, KY where she attended McFerren Elementary and graduated from Western High school. Following high school, she entered Western Kentucky University and earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in English with minors in theatre arts and education. With her degree in hand, she started her career at Butler High School teaching English, theater, journalism, and photography.

Dr. Keepers' many talents in the classroom were recognized and in 1988 she accepted the assistant principal position at Southern High School. One year later she became the principal at the Youth Performing Arts School, YPAS, in Louisville. While this position was challenging in and of itself, Dr. Keepers was offered a second principalship at Louisville's duPont Manual High School. She accepted the offer and became the first woman in higher administration in Manual's history. In the fall of 1991, she began her dual roles as principal at two different schools, and hit the ground running.